

REVISION OF THE AMYCTERIDES.

Part ii. *Talaurinus* (continued).

BY EUSTACE W. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.M.

*(Continued from Vol. xxxvii., p.135.)*TALAUINUS TYPICUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.230.

♂. Size moderate, elongate-ovate. Black, subnitid, almost without clothing.

Head with forehead concave. Rostrum moderately long, as wide as head at apex; external ridges long, convergent towards base, continued along forehead; internal ridges long, prominent, somewhat oblique; sublateral sulci long, narrow, extending into concavity of forehead; median area linear, depressed. Scrobes extending almost to eye, subdivided by a vertical ridge near posterior end. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (4.5 × 5 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, apical margin lightly sinuate, lobes not prominent; granules for the most part small, somewhat irregular, discrete; sides granulate. Elytra (12 × 7 mm.) elongate, sides gently rounded, apex moderately produced, base lightly emarginate, humeri with a rather prominent granule; disc with six rows of tubercles, small, granuliform at base, becoming larger and coarser more posteriorly; sutural row small, close together, larger at base; second with six large prominent tubercles; third with from ten to thirteen tubercles, smaller on declivity; fourth with four large ones; fifth with eleven, the posterior ones rather smaller, sixth with seven; seventh interstice lateral, with seven smaller granules, sides otherwise rugosely granulate. Metasternum feebly concave; intermediate segments long, fifth segment with feeble impression at apex, bordered by two projections 1 mm. apart, situated on posterior edge. Femora without spines beneath, tarsi long. *Dimensions* : ♂. 19 × 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales; Argyle (type in Macleay Museum), Goulburn, Lockyersleigh.

The female is larger, more robust, and the elytral tubercles are rather smaller and more numerous, especially on the third interstice. The number on this interstice is subject to variation in both sexes, in the type ♂ there are ten on the left and thirteen on the right.

Macleay regarded this species as the typical example of *Talaurinus*, as exemplified in the structure of head and rostrum. In the event of the genus being subdivided, the name *Talaurinus* will belong to the group of which *T. typicus* is the type.

TALAUINUS ALTERNANS MacL., *loc. cit.*, p.231.

♀. Size moderate, elliptical-ovate, convex. Black, granules subnitid; sparsely clothed with muddy-grey scales; setæ small, black.

Head convex, forehead concave between the ends of the external rostral ridges, these latter long, slightly convergent, running almost to vertex; internal rostral ridges long, well defined, convergent, median area narrow. Scrobes open behind, partition obsolete. Prothorax (4 × 5 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, apex with a feeble postorbital sinuosity; finely granulate, granules round, discrete, somewhat irregular in size; sides with smaller obsolete granules. Elytra (12 × 7 mm.) moderately produced at apex and feebly mucronate, base emarginate, humeral angles marked but not produced; disc with six rows of granules; sutural minute, in single series larger at base; second with six or seven larger, more elongate ones (and on one side with a few smaller ones on declivity); third with much smaller granules, in double series near base, but in single on declivity; fourth with five or six longer ones; fifth and sixth each with a single series of smaller ones (seventeen and ten); sides seriate-granulate. Fifth ventral segment with a round depression at apex, the edges feebly raised on either side. *Dimensions*: ♀. 18 × 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clyde River (Macleay Museum type).

Closely related to *T. typicus*, this species may be recognised by its finer and more regular sculpture, and by the third row of granules being in double series in basal half.

Two females, from Mittagong, differ in their larger size (21×8 mm.), and in having the granules on the second and fourth interstices more rounded and not so elongated; they probably represent a variety. A male in Mr. A. M. Lea's collection probably belongs to this species; it has, however, the granules of the third row in single series.

TALAUINUS LONGIPES, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig.4.

♂. Elliptical-elongate, size moderately large. Black, granules subnitid; practically without clothing.

Head obsoletely and sparsely punctate, external rostral ridges continued back towards vertex, forehead shallowly concave, with a feeble median carina. Rostrum moderately long, excavate; internal ridges long, prominent, little convergent; lateral sulci and median area forming three longitudinal sulci. Scrobes continued up and back in front of eye, division obsolete, represented by a slight downward projection from the external ridge. Eye depressed, subrotundate. Prothorax (4.5×5.5 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, apical margin with a feeble postocular sinuosity, collar-impression faint, disc with small hemispherical granules, somewhat irregular in size, moderately closely set, but not contiguous; sides granulate. Elytra (13×8 mm.) in shape as in *T. typicus*, shoulders noduliform, prominent; disc striate-punctate, interstices tuberculate, sutural with fine granules; second with four large, somewhat flattened, oval tubercles; fourth with two similar ones, in both cases the tubercles spaced out and differently placed on either side; third interstice finely granulate in single series, the granules somewhat depressed, tending to become transversely confluent with the intrastrial ridges; fifth with humeral and two small granules at shoulders, otherwise with granules similar to third, but less distinct; sixth with a row of seven or eight stronger, rounded tubercles more closely placed. Sides striate-punctate, interstices obsoletely granulate. Fifth ventral segment with the impression covering more than the middle third of segment, the edges ending posteriorly in small tubercles, somewhat convergent. Legs long

and thin, femora transversely scarred ventrally; tibiæ long, thin, the anterior and middle almost straight; posterior feebly curved, the concavity posterior; tarsi lineariform. *Dimensions*: ♂. 20 × 8 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Coonabarabran (T. G. Sloane, and Macleay Museum).

Close to *T. typicus*, but with the scrobes not divided, different elytral sculpture, especially of the third interstice, and longer and thinner legs.

TALAUINUS MILIARIS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., figs.1-2.

♂. Size moderately large, elongate, convex. Black, opaque; clothed with a few muddy scales in depressions; setæ minute, light coloured.

Head continued on to rostrum without interruption, forehead feebly convex between the ends of the rostral ridges. Rostrum moderate, thick, strongly excavate in front; external ridges convergent basally, continued up on to forehead; internal long, convergent; lateral basal sulci long and deep, median area depressed, a deep pit between the ends of the internal ridges. Scrobes subdivided, posterior portion open, extending almost to eye. Eyes rather large, subovate. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm.) rounded on sides, apex truncate above, ocular lobes moderately well defined; disc without impressions, moderately finely granulate, granules somewhat irregular in size and distribution, finer in centre, and not contiguous; sides practically without granules. Elytra (13 × 7 mm.) gently rounded at sides, apex obtuse, feebly mucronate; base truncate, humeral angles not marked. Disc granulate in six series, sutural row finely, almost obsoletely, at base more coarsely granulate, the granules at base flattened and in double series; second interstice with a single row of seven to nine larger, but still small, granules distantly placed and absent on declivity; third with a row of about 50 finer granules in double series on disc, but in single on declivity; fourth with about five granules equal in size to those of second row, and situated far apart; fifth with a double

row of minute granules only distinct near humeral angles, elsewhere more irregular and confused; sixth row of about sixteen small granules in single series. Between interstices no definite striæ recognisable, but small intermediate rows of granules, forming with the interstitial granules short, low, transverse rugæ. Metasternum flattened; intermediate abdominal segments long, feebly impressed at sides; fifth segment large, with a shallow mesial impression, and a short, rather deep, transverse one at extreme apex, overhung by two small tubercles.

♀. Much more obese, the elytra more rounded, with the apex more produced, the elytral granules more numerous (about double) on the second and fourth interstices, finer and more irregular on the third and fifth, where they tend to be in triple series. Beneath, rather strongly convex; fifth segment with a deep narrow mesial fossa at apex. *Dimensions*: ♂.21 × 7 mm.; ♀.22 × 9 mm.; prothorax, 5 × 6 mm.; elytra, 14.5 × 9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Mittagong (Dr. C. D. Clark, per H. J. Carter).

Differs from *T. alternans* in the extreme fineness of the elytral granules, which are much smaller than in any other member of the *T. typicus*-group. The female has the granules even more numerous than in the male, and on the third interstice in triple series.

TALAUINUS MITCHELLI Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.234.

♀. Size moderate, elongate-ovate. Black, opaque, granules nitid; densely clothed with yellowish-grey scales, granules not so clothed, beneath each segment maculate in centre.

Head continued on into rostrum, forehead feebly concave. Rostrum with the external ridges rather strongly convergent, continued on to vertex; internal ridges long, oblique, median area depressed. Scrobes incompletely divided, open posteriorly. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm) rounded on sides, apical sinuosity slight, disc irregularly granulate, granules varying in size and distribution; sides granulate. Elytra (12 × 8 mm) ovate, apex moderately produced, feebly mucronate, base lightly emarginate, humeral angles marked by a nodule; interstices with prominent granules, sutural with a row of minute granules; second with five or six large prominent

tubercles; third with about ten smaller ones, fourth with four larger; fifth and sixth with about nine smaller ones each, those in the sixth being rather the larger; sides granulate. Fifth ventral segment with a small depression at apex. *Dimensions*: ♀.19 × 8 mm.

Hab.—"Victoria River, Mitchell's Expedition." Type in Macleay Museum.

This species may be recognised by the rounded prominent tubercles on the elytra, larger than in *T. typicus*; from this latter species, the presence of clothing will distinguish it; also the granules on the third interstice are more spaced out, and the external rostral ridges are more convergent. On the prothorax, the granules are somewhat peculiarly arranged; along the anterior margin and at the sides, they are small, and irregularly placed; in the centre, there is a group of small granules, with a row of five larger ones on either side, then a bare space containing two large granules.

Two specimens from Moorilla, (near Young, N.S.W.) differ in being more elongate, and in having the prothorax more finely and evenly granulate; the elytral granules, though somewhat smaller, are prominent, and the clothing dense. They probably represent a variety, or possibly a distinct species.

TALAUINUS ACUTIPENNIS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig.7.

♂. Elongate-elliptical, subdepressed. Black, subnitid; practically without clothing; setæ minute, scattered, black; legs with long black setæ.

Head convex, scarcely punctulate, forehead somewhat concave. Rostrum about twice the length of head, and rather narrower, deeply excavate, the external ridges long, prominent, slightly convergent, and extending on to forehead; internal long and convergent, but not meeting; median area depressed, sulciform; lateral basal sulci long and deep. Scrobes deep, open behind, with a short prolongation upwards in front of eye. Eyes small, round. Prothorax(4 × 4.5 mm.) rounded on sides, widest across middle, apex with a slight postorbital sinuosity, no definite lobes

present; granules moderately large, rounded, contiguous, each with a minute setigerous puncture; sides obsolete granulate. Elytra (11 × 6 mm.) ovate, apex produced, sharply and strongly mucronate, base lightly emarginate, humeral angles marked but not produced. Disc irregularly foveo-striate, foveæ large, somewhat open, tending to become confluent laterally, the intervening ridges raised; interstices nodulose, hardly granulate, tending to become confluent laterally, the intervening ridges raised; interstices nodulose, hardly granulate, tending to become interrupted opposite the foveæ; sutural depressed, only indicated by a ridge of small granules, and a short ridge at base; second with four or five well-defined nodules, third with nine or ten, fourth with four, hardly recognisable from cross reticulations; fifth with ten more definite ones, sixth with about seven; the whole sculpture confused. Sides striate-foveate. Beneath, concave over metasternum and first and second ventral segments, convex over other segments; fifth segment shallowly excavate. *Dimensions*: ♂. 18 × 6 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Mt. Macedon (H. J. Carter).

Close to *T. typicus* in general appearance, but the elytral sculpture much more confused. The derm is definitely striate-foveate, the foveæ bounded antero-posteriorly by definite ridges, which, on the interstices, form the nodules or granules, the foveæ communicating laterally across the interstices; the strong apical mucronation is also characteristic.

TALaurINUS FOVEO-GRANULATUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, Pl. iii., fig. 6.

♂. Moderately large, elongate-elliptical. Black, subnitid; with a few scales in depressions; beneath, each segment with a yellowish macula in centre; setæ black, small, few and little evident.

Head convex, forehead feebly concave, the external rostral ridges continued back along head, lævigata, with a few scattered setæ. Rostrum excavate, external ridges slightly convergent basally; internal long, prominent, convergent; median area and sublateral sulci long, deeply depressed. Scrobes without division, but with a prolongation above eye. Eyes subovate. Pro-

thorax (5×5.5 mm.) strongly rounded and dilatate on sides, base slightly narrower than apex, apical margin rounded above, with a feeble postocular sinuosity; collar-impression faintly marked, a feeble transverse impression present in front of base; closely set with small rounded granules, each with a small setigerous puncture. Elytra (12×7 mm.) widest behind middle, thence gradually narrowed to before apex; apex moderately produced, rounded, feebly mucronate; base gently arcuate, humeral angles prominent laterally, tuberculiform; disc with small foveæ in striæ, about ten in each to declivity, thence smaller and more punctiform, ridges between foveæ well defined though irregular towards base, becoming obsolete and absent on declivity; interstices with separate granules, sutural costiform at base; second with seven small rounded granules to declivity, thence raised but with the granules barely traceable to apex; third subcostate in basal half, thence with granules distinct but closer than on second; fourth not raised, with five or six more isolated granules; fifth and sixth with more continuous granules, but not costiform; sides foveo-striate, interstices hardly granulate. Apical ventral segment with a shallow depression in middle, intermediate segments flattened in centre. Femora without ridges beneath. *Dimensions*: ♂. 18×7 mm.

Hab.—West Australia (Macleay Museum type).

In its elytral structure, this species approaches to *T. acutipennis*, but, in general build and appearance, it resembles some of the members of the section *Costati*, the shape of the prothorax and elytra being similar to that of *T. lævicollis*. I have seen only a single specimen, but it is so distinct, that I have had no hesitation in describing it.

TALaurINUS ALTERNATUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.240.

♀. Elongate-elliptical, size large. Black, opaque; sparsely clothed with greyish scales; setæ small, black.

Head convex, forehead feebly concave. Rostrum excavate, external ridges glabrous, long, convergent, continued on to forehead; internal long, prominent, strongly convergent; lateral basal sulci long, deep; median area depressed throughout.

Scrobes open behind, posterior portion not divided off. Eyes small, subrotundate. Prothorax (5×6 mm.) rounded on sides, postorbital sinuosity feeble; disc closely and finely granulate, granules not contiguous; sides granulate. Elytra (15×8.5 mm.) with apex moderately produced, mucronate, base feebly arcuate, humeral angles marked by nodules, but not projecting; disc striate, striæ with shallow transverse punctures, interstices as a whole not raised, sutural with a row of very fine obsolete granules thickened at base, second with six larger (but still small) granules distantly spaced; third raised and costate, becoming granulate on declivity; fourth with four larger granules; fifth and sixth each with a single row of small contiguous granules, on the sixth almost subcostate. Fifth ventral segment with a rectangular impression at extreme apex, subtended by a small nodule anteriorly. *Dimensions*: ♀. 23×8.5 mm.

Hab.—“New Holland” (type in Macleay Museum).—New South Wales: Mittagong (Australian Museum).

Differs from all other species of the *T. typicus*-group, with the exception of the following species, in having the third interstice costate, thus combining the costate and granulate types of the elytral sculpture. From *T. rugicollis*, the prothoracic granulation, as well as the different elytral sculpture, will distinguish it.

TALaurINUS RUGICOLLIS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.241.

♀. Elongate-ovate, size large. Black, opaque, granules subnitid; sparsely clothed with muddy scales.

Head continuous with rostrum, forehead flattened between the ends of the external rostral ridges. Rostrum deeply triangularly excavate, external ridges convergent basally and extending to vertex, less convergent on head; internal long, convergent; median area triangularly depressed. Scrobes double, posterior portion extending in front of eye. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (4.5×5.5 mm.) widest in front of middle, apical sinuosity very feeble; disc rugosely granulate, granules irregular, confluent; sides more evenly granulate. Elytra (14×8 mm.) ovate, apex moderately produced, base lightly emarginate, humeral angles noduliform; disc with obsolete rows of depressions, sutural inter-

stice subcostate at base and on declivity, elsewhere represented by a row of setæ; second not raised, but with two, large, rounded granules on left, and four on right side; third prominent, costiform, granulate on declivity; fourth with two large granules; fifth with granules obsolete, except for humeral nodule; sixth with nine somewhat obsolete granules; sides with transverse rugæ more prominent. Fifth ventral segment with a shallow depression at apex. *Dimensions* : ♀.22 × 8 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales : Singleton (Macleay Museum type).

A very distinct species, in its semicostate elytra allied to *T. alternatus*.

TALAUINUS CATENULATUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.234

♀. *T. amycteroides* Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.235.

♂. Elongate-elliptical, size large. Black, opaque, granules subnitid, rather densely clothed with greyish scales; head and rostrum bivittate.

Head continued on into rostrum. External rostral ridges continued almost to vertex; internal long, little prominent; median area narrow, slightly depressed, continued up forehead as a feeble carina; lateral basal sulci narrow, shallow. Scrobes single, with a prolongation upwards in front of eye. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm.) subquadrate, truncate in front, with hardly any indication of lobes; granules moderately large, irregularly distributed, leaving three bare spaces; sides granulate. Elytra (13.5 × 8 mm.) moderately ovate, not greatly ampliate; humeral angle with a small nodule; disc puncto-striate, rugulose between punctures; interstices granulate, first at base only costate; second with four or five, large, elongate granules; third with eight large, elongate and two smaller ones on declivity; fourth without granules, fifth with twelve stouter, less elongate, and closer together; sixth with eight smaller ones not reaching base; sides striate-punctate, interstices irregularly granulate. Metasternum feebly concave; fifth ventral segment with a feeble impression, the lateral edges raised posteriorly. *Dimensions* : ♂.22 × 8 mm.

♀. *T. amycteroides* Macl., type (Australian Museum). Larger, of a more ovate obese form than male; elytra with tubercles on

interstices elongate, flattened, second with five, third with ten, fourth with none, fifth with ten, sixth with seven, seventh with about ten, almost completely on side, the tubercles very little prominent, sides with interstices similar. *Dimensions*: ♀. 23.5 × 9; prothorax, 5 × 6; elytra, 16 × 9 mm.

Hab. - Queensland. Types in Australian Museum.

I have placed this species in the *typicus*-group, but it does not seem greatly at home there; the internal rostral ridges almost obsolete would indicate an approach to the *bucephalus*-group; probably it will be necessary later to propose an intermediate group to receive this species, *T. tumulosus* and possibly *T. sobrinus*.

TALAUINUS CAVICEPS MacL.

Macleay, *ibid.*, 1866, p.320; *T. victor* Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. xii., 1873, p.10.

Size large, ovate, robust, convex. Black, granules nitid, covered with ferruginous scales except on granules, ventral segments feebly maculate.

Head large, convex, external ridges continued on up head as two prominent carinæ, a median carina also present. Rostrum short but longer than head, deeply excavate; external ridges prominent, subparallel; internal ridges short, distinct, but much less prominent, convergent; median area narrow, depressed, lateral basal sulci deep, meeting behind internal ridges and extending into concavity of forehead. Scrobes open posteriorly, with a feeble posterior prolongation in front of eye. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (5.5 × 7 mm.), dilatate, subangulate, apex rounded above, ocular lobes feeble; disc with feeble impressions near and in front of lateral angles, granules round, discrete, distantly placed, larger on disc but more thickly grouped at lateral angles, the centre and lateral depressions almost without granules; sides with smaller granules. Elytra (16 × 10 mm.) elongate-ovate, strongly convex, gently declivous posteriorly, apex sharply mucronate, base emarginate, humeral angles tuberculiform, tubercles projecting laterally. Disc granulate in six rows, sutural with about twenty small granules evenly placed, becoming

progressively smaller posteriorly; second with eight larger, more flattened granules on disc, and three smaller ones on declivity; third with twelve slightly smaller, the basal flattened, the others more rounded; fourth with three flat granules, fifth with nine, sixth with twelve more rounded ones; all interstices with granules more or less flattened on disc, rounded more posteriorly and progressively smaller on declivity, rows of small distantly placed granules in between larger ones. Beneath, intermediate segments large, fifth without impressions, all the segments strongly convex. *Dimensions*: ♀.24 × 10 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln.

The specimen described above is one of two females in the Macleay Museum; as Macleay did not mark his types, it is hard to say if these are such. The Australian Museum specimens agree with the above description.

I have compared cotypes of *T. victor* Pasc., with the Macleay Museum specimens, but can find no difference.

T. SEMISPINOSUS-GROUP.

T. semispinosus Bohem., Schönnh., Gen. Curc. vii.,(1), p.59.

T. pastillarius Bohem., *loc. cit.*, p.60.

T. (Sclerorinus) echinops Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc., xii., 1873, p.10.

T. simulator Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.13.

T. funereus Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.11.

T. pustulatus Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.11.

A very considerable amount of confusion exists regarding the species of this group, at any rate in Australian collections. Until quite recently, none of Pascoe's species were recognised among Australian entomologists, the descriptions being practically worthless. In almost all collections, the species would be found under two names — *T. Roei* Bohem., for large specimens, and *T. semispinosus* Bohem., for smaller ones. *T. pastillarius* was unknown. As shown in the first portion of this paper, *T. Roei* is a totally different species, most probably related to *T. tessellatus* Pasc.

Some little time ago, the British Museum authorities sent, for examination, to Mr. A. M. Lea, specimens compared with Pascoe's types. I have had an opportunity of examining these, and of making notes on them. Among them were authentically named specimens of *T. echinops*, *T. pustulatus*, and *T. funereus*.

A number of specimens of *T. echinops* were sent, one labelled "*S. echinops*, compared with type"; another bore a label *T. simulator*, an identification almost certainly wrong. Later, I sent several species to the British Museum for comparison, a task which Mr. K. G. Blair kindly undertook, and his notes on three specimens (labelled 3, 4, 5) of *T. pustulatus*, I will quote in full.

"No.3. Tubercles not so numerous as in *T. simulator*, and bluntly conical towards base of elytra, instead of rounded; in *T. simulator* they are also more polished, and there is an additional row between third and fourth rows in No.3, consisting of few tubercles and disappearing on hinder half of elytra. Your specimen agrees with our series of *T. pustulatus*, though, in the type, the large tubercles are much less developed than normally. *T. simulator* has fewer and larger granules on thorax than *T. echinops* (agreeing in this respect with your No.3), and the pustules on elytra, especially on hinder half, are larger and more prominent." *T. echinops* = *T. semispinosus* Bohem., (Lea det.).

"Nos.4 and 5. Both *T. pustulatus*, the latter approaching type in character of pustules though smaller."

In Mr. A. M. Lea's collection, there is a specimen labelled by G. J. Arrow, "*Talaurinus semispinosus* Bohem., (= *T. echinops* Pasc.). The specimen sent to you labelled (by Pascoe) *T. simulator* Pasc., seems rather different from the actual type of *T. simulator*, which is unique."

From the above notes it is evident that the synonymy, *T. echinops* = *T. simulator*, recorded in the list of synonyms in the first part of this paper, is incorrect. At the same time, it would be rash to definitely sink *T. echinops* under *T. semispinosus* until the type of the latter can be examined, though I believe that this synonymy is probably correct. In most collections, *T. pustulatus* is regarded as *T. semispinosus* Bohem.

T. pastillarius Bohem., probably belongs to this group; I have had *T. tuberculatus* Macl., sent under that name. A specimen sent from the British Museum to Mr. Lea is labelled, in Mr. Arrow's writing—" *Talaurinus pastillarius* Boh., see Pascoe (probably wrong)." The specimen is a female of *T. tuberculatus* Macl.

TALaurINUS PUSTULATUS Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.11.

Size moderate. Black, opaque, the granules subnitid; sparsely clothed with greyish scales; setæ minute, black.

Head convex, forehead strongly concave, sparingly setigero-punctate. Rostrum excavate, external ridges slightly convergent, continued on to head, internal ridges obsolete, lateral sulci oblique, foveiform, median area smooth, not raised, a punctiform depression in middle at base. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm.) with apex feebly rounded above, and moderately deep postocular sinuosity; granules depressed, somewhat obsolete, fewer in middle, tending to become confluent transversely; sides obsolete granulate. Elytra (11 × 7 mm.) not produced at apex, base arcuate, with thickened border, humeral angles noduliform; disc with small irregular depressions not definitely seriate, but with intermediate granules, interstices granulate or tuberculate, sutural with a few depressed granules at base, second with four, third with seven, fourth without any, fifth with six, sixth with five; tubercles anteriorly depressed, granuliform, posteriorly conical. Fifth ventral segment with a transverse apical sulcus containing two small tubercles. *Dimensions*: ♀.15 × 7 mm.

The above description was drawn up from a specimen (♀) marked "compared with type," and agrees with Pascoe's description except in regard to the tubercles of the outer row. The comparative size of the elytral tubercles appears to vary considerably; examination of a fairly large series, including four other specimens which have been compared with the type, shows that hardly two specimens agree in all details.

TALaurINUS FUNEREUS Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.11.

♂. Elongate, subparallel. Black, with brownish scales, prothorax feebly bivittate, elytra feebly maculate with white, ventral segments with a few yellowish scales in centre.

Head convex, forehead concave, rather densely clothed with blackish scales intermingled with black decumbent setæ. Rostrum excavate, external ridges feebly convergent, rugosely punctured, internal obsolete; median area triangular, impunctate; lateral sulci deep, running into frontal concavity. Scrobes open posteriorly. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax(4.5 × 6 mm.) rotundate, postorbital sinuosity rather deep, disc closely covered with small rounded granules. Elytra(12 × 7 mm.) elongate, subparallel, base gently arcuate, humeral angles, moderately produced and marked by a small granule; disc striate-punctate; interstices granulate, sutural with a few at base, second with five or six, third with ten to twelve, the last five conical, fourth with four small ones in basal half, fifth with eight small ones not extending beyond middle, sixth with about ten more conical ones. Beneath, rather densely setigero-punctate; fifth ventral segment with a feeble transverse impression at apex. Legs setigerous, anterior femora with a ridge below in outer half. *Dimensions*: ♂.17 × 7 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: Swan River.

Belongs to the same group as *T. simulator* and *T. pustulatus*, but with the prothoracic granulation closer and finer, and the elytral tubercles more acute than in any other species.

TALaurINUS BUCEPHALUS Olivier.

Olivier, Ent., v., 83, p. 399, t. 25, f. 355; Masters' Catalogue, No.4687; *T. Camdenensis* Macl., *loc. cit.*, p. 226; *T. murrumbidgeus* Macl., *l.c.*, p. 227; *T. rudis* Macl., *l.c.*, p. 227; *T. rugosus* Macl., *l.c.*, p. 229; *T. salebrosus* Macl., *l.c.*, p. 229; (?)*A. granosus* Guér., Voy. Coquille, ii.(2), 1830, p. 120; (?)*A. Westwoodi* Bohem., Schönh., Gen. Curc. vii.,(1), 1843, p. 63.

♂. Small, elongate-ovate, convex. Black, granules subnitid, sparsely clothed in cavities.

Head convex, separated from rostrum by a constriction. Rostrum short, thick, excavate, external ridges subparallel, internal little prominent, moderately long, convergent, lateral basal sulci deep, median area deeply sunken anteriorly. Scrobes simple, open posteriorly. Prothorax(4 × 4.5 mm.) evenly rounded

on sides, apex with a well-defined postorbital sinuosity, median lobe small, ocular lobes rather strongly produced; disc evenly and closely covered with small, round setigerous granules; sides obsoletely granulate. Elytra (10×6 mm.) evenly widened to behind middle, thence somewhat abruptly rounded to apex, which is rather strongly flanged; base widely and deeply arcuate, humeral angles prominent, tuberculiform. Disc irregularly and somewhat rugosely puncto-striate; interstices granulate or tuberculate, sutural with a single row of fine granules, larger and becoming costiform at base, second with five to six small oblong granules more conical posteriorly and not continued to base; third with five basal granules confluent, prominent, and costiform, and seven more conical tubercles, the whole extending from base to apex; fourth with three small granules situated anteriorly to middle; fifth with humeral tubercle and nine smaller ones, the posterior conical; sixth with six small obtuse granules; sides with granules obsolete. Intermediate ventral segments rather short; fifth rather deeply excavate, with a well defined boat-shaped fossa near apex, extending anteriorly, and with a tubercle at the end of each lateral horn, and another on the inner side, the two inner tubercles connected by a U-shaped edge. Anterior femora ridged beneath. *Dimensions*: ♂. 15×6 mm.

♀. Very similar in appearance to the male, but rather more produced posteriorly; fifth ventral segment not excavate, but with a short obtuse carina in centre, its anterior end surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped depression or sulcus.

The above description of the male is drawn from a specimen sent for examination by the Brussels Museum authorities, and apparently the specimen Boisduval had so named, perhaps from comparison with the type.

The species is a very variable one in regard to size, and the number and position of the elytral tubercles. In some specimens the granules at the base of the third interstice are conjoined, in others they are more or less distinct. Lea has given the synonymy of Macleay's species, and, from personal examination of the types, I can find no valid reason for maintaining them as good species. Macleay seems to have relied on differences in the number of the

tubercles, in the fourth interstice being granulate (or tuberculate) or not, and on the mucronation of the elytra. The mucronation is extremely variable, some specimens having very distinct, sharp, divergent projections at the apex, others having no sign of these; further, these are not sexual, and there are intermediate degrees. The identity of Macleay's species with *T. bucephalus* is clear on comparison with Olivier's illustration; also the British Museum specimens are all so named. The species considered by Macleay as *T. Westwoodi* Bohem., is also synonymous. *T. rudis* might be regarded, possibly, as a variety, owing to its having the granules or tubercles on the second and third interstices conjoined more or less, and the interstices thus subcostiform.

Specimens were sent to Paris for comparison with the type, and also with *Amycterus granosus* Guér. In reply, M. P. Lesne kindly writes: "Nous n'avons pas le type; mais l'espèce envoyée par vous, figuré dans nôtre collection sous le nom de *bucephalus* Ol." In regard to *A. granosus* Guér., he says: "Nous n'avons pas le type." The description, however, agrees closely, and I believe that *A. granosus* Guér., must also rank among the synonyms of *T. bucephalus* Oliv.

TALAUINUS SUBVITTATUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 9.

Black; ♂ abraded, ♀ variegated with white scales; head with median (bifurcate on rostrum) and supraorbital vittæ, prothorax trivittate on disc and with white on sides, elytra maculate, the macules forming irregular vittæ; beneath, each segment with a small patch in centre.

♂. Elongate-ovate. Head convex, forehead feebly flattened, continued on to rostrum much in the same direction. Rostrum short, widely and moderately deeply excavate, external ridges separated from head by a feeble impression; internal long, obsolete; median area feebly depressed, with a small fovea at base; lateral sulci rather deep, foveiform. Scrobes closed posteriorly by a slight ridge, with a narrow sulcus behind, extending up and in front of eye. Eyes subovate, rather deeply set. Prothorax

(4 × 5 mm.) not greatly widened, but obtusely subangulate on sides, postorbital sinuosity moderately well developed, lobes feeble; an irregular, feeble collar-impression present; median line not impressed, but without granules; with small hemispherical granules, not contiguous and slightly irregular in size; sides granulate. Elytra (11 × 7 mm.) subovate, apex moderately abruptly rounded, base arcuate; humeral angles tuberculiform, projecting laterally; sculpture rough and confused, with small rounded granules hardly in striæ, interstices not raised but with rather strong nitid tubercles, sutural with three or four small granules at base, second with three distant tubercles in middle, and three more conical on declivity, extending to apex; third with five smaller rounded ones extending from base to middle, and two more posteriorly; fourth with two near middle, fifth with three spaced out ones near shoulder, and four or five more conical and more closely placed posteriorly; sixth with four conical distantly placed tubercles, seventh with six smaller ones; sides transversely rugose, not granulate. Beneath, with a few scattered setæ; intermediates long, fifth rather deeply subquadrate excavate, edges ending abruptly in tuberculiform projections, middle of segment thickly clothed with black, hirsute, setæ. Apical tergite rugosely punctured at apex. Legs rather long and slender; anterior femora with a prominent ridge beneath in outer half.

♀. More robustly ovate, with elytral tubercles rather larger, and about six in all on third interstice, larger and more conical; beneath, convex; fifth with a feeble impression at extreme apex.

Dimensions: ♂.17 × 7; ♀.18 × 8 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (received from F. P. Dodd, per T. G. Sloane, collected in the Atherton District).

Mr. Dodd has forwarded one male and four females belonging to this species; the females show a good deal of variation both in size, and in the number and position of the elytral tubercles.

It appears to be most closely allied to the common New South Wales species, *T. bucephalus*; but the clothing and the sculpture of the anal excavation of the male prohibit my regarding it as a variety. One of the females before me measures 21 × 9 mm.

TALAUURINUS SOBRINUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 13.

♂. Moderately large, elongate. Black, moderately densely clothed with muddy-grey scales; granules not clothed; setæ black.

Rostrum short, much as in *T. subvittatus*, the internal ridges little prominent, median area depressed, strongly in front, feebly foveate at base; lateral sulci strongly foveiform. Scrobes extending almost to eye, with a groove running from the postero-inferior angle into orbit. Eyes ovate. Head feebly depressed in front, with a faint mesial line, hardly carinate, with scattered decumbent setæ. Prothorax (4 × 5 mm.) subangulate on sides, with a deep, transverse, subapical constriction; disc granulate in four groups, median line without granules, and lateral lineæ with fewer granules, the granules small, rounded, setigerous. Elytra (11 × 7 mm.) gradually widened to behind middle, apex widely rounded, base slightly emarginate, humeral angles marked by a small granule; disc with small, irregular, punctiform depressions, hardly traceable in striæ, often intercommunicating, and attended by small setigerous granules; with rows of small, somewhat elongate tubercles; second interstice with four, widely separate, on disc, and three on declivity; third with eight, rather closer, and not present on declivity; fourth and sixth without tubercles, but with a row of fine setigerous granules similar to the intra-strial ones; fifth with twelve tubercles, becoming slightly conical posteriorly; seventh with about ten, moderately close together, and not conical; size of tubercles smaller than in *T. subvittatus*. Sides puncto-striate, interstices rugose, somewhat obsoletely granulate. Beneath, uniformly and moderately closely clothed with black setæ, intermediates large; fifth with a shallow central impression, with a median vitta of strong hirsute setæ, and a small hirsute tubercle on either side. Anterior femora without a ridge beneath.

♀. Similar but more ovate, and with the tubercles rather stronger; beneath, convex, without impressions. *Dimensions*: ♂. 17 × 7; ♀. 17.5 × 7.5 mm.

Hab. — Queensland (Macleay Museum-type), Cardwell (Queensland Museum).

In the structure of the anal excavation, closely allied to *T. subvittatus*, but with the granules or tubercles much smaller, and without the ridge on the undersurface of the anterior femora.

TALaurINUS SCABROSUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.235.

♂. Large, elongate-ovate. Black, rather densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, granules subnitid; setæ minute, black.

Head convex, ends of external rostral ridges continued back along forehead. Rostrum moderately long, broad, excavate; external ridges slightly confluent, junction with head marked by a slight constriction; internal ridges obsolete, and median area depressed. Scrobes deep, open posteriorly. Eyes subovate. Prothorax (5.5 × 6.5 mm.) widest in front of middle, obtusely subangulate, apex rounded above, ocular lobes well defined, collar-constriction present; granules moderately large, discrete, rounded, widely dispersed, leaving the centre and longitudinal areas near sides free; granules obsolete on sides, except below lateral angle. Elytra (14.5 × 9 mm.) ovate, apex strongly rounded, mucronate, base subtruncate, humeral angle with a single tubercle; disc with depressions obscured by clothing, interstices tuberculate, tubercles unevenly distributed, more strongly developed and conical posteriorly, sutural with a row of fine granules; second with six to eight and a few small ones on declivity; third with seven to nine, fourth with two or three, fifth with eight or nine, sixth with six or seven, the last all conical tubercles; sides with rounded subdepressed granules. Below, each segment with a yellow macule in centre; intermediate segments long; fifth with the anterior portion depressed in centre, posterior portion strongly excavate in middle, the division between the two portions marked with a tubercle at either side. Anterior femora with a double ridge in outer half. *Dimensions* : ♂. 22.5 × 9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Mitchell's Expedition).

Perhaps a strongly tuberculate variety of *T. verrucosus*, but with rather dense clothing between the tubercles. I am ignorant of its exact habitat, the types, two males, in the Australian Museum, being without exact locality-labels.

TALAUINUS TUBERCULATUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.233.

Elongate-ovate, strongly tuberculate. Black, with white and ochraceous scales; head with a white line bifurcate on rostrum; prothorax trivittate; elytra with white along suture, maculate near sides, and a white band along margin of sides.

Head convex, forehead concave between rostral ridges. Rostrum rather longer and narrower than head, deeply excavate, external ridges subparallel, continued on to forehead; internal ridges obsolete, median area depressed, lateral basal sulci represented by small foveiform depressions at base. Scrobes open posteriorly. Prothorax (5×6 mm.) rounded on sides, almost subangulate, ocular lobes rather prominent, a transverse collar-impression present behind apex; granules rounded, somewhat irregular in size, but rather large, and not contiguous. Elytra (12×7 mm.) with apex strongly rounded, not mucronate, base lightly arcuate; humeral angles strongly tuberculate; disc not definitely striate, but with the interstices strongly tuberculate, and smaller granules interspersed; sutural with a row of small granules, larger at base; second with two to four tubercles in middle; third with seven to eight tubercles, larger and more acute posteriorly; fourth with two near middle; fifth with a humeral tubercle, and five more separate ones; sixth with six conical tubercles; sides granulate. Intermediate ventral segments long; fifth with a broad, shallow excavation, deeper laterally, and bordered by a ridge, becoming more prominent and ending posteriorly in a raised point, a transverse narrow sulcus present along apical margin. Apical tergite also shallowly excavate. Anterior femora with a median ridge on undersurface.

♀. Similar to the male, but the apex of elytra with two subparallel mucrones near suture. *Dimensions*: ♂. 18×7 ; ♀. 18×7 mm.

Hab.—Victoria. Type in Macleay Museum.

The type appears to be abraded or discoloured, and the description of the clothing given above is from a specimen in my own collection. The species appears to be common in Victoria, and I have had specimens referred to me as from the south of

West Australia. It may be recognised by its strongly tuberculate, almost bristling, appearance, combined with its somewhat narrow, deeply excavate rostrum, and the deep anal excavation.

It is possible, though hardly probable, that *T. pastillarius* is this species. Specimens were sent from the British Museum under this name, but I do not think it wise to sink Macleay's name, until the type can be examined.

TALaurINUS IRRORATUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 3.

♂. General facies that of *T. verrucosus*; size large. Black, moderately densely clothed with greyish scales, head trivittate, median vitta bifurcate on rostrum, prothorax trivittate on disc, elytra maculate; beneath, each segment feebly maculate in middle and at sides with yellow; setæ black.

Head convex, setigero-punctate, forehead shallowly concave. Rostrum moderately long, deeply excavate; external ridges convergent basally, internal obsolete, median area narrow, lævigata, not raised, base bifoveate. Scrobes open posteriorly. Eyes sub-ovate. Prothorax (5 × 6 mm.) obtusely subangulate on sides, apex rounded above, with a well marked postocular sinuosity; disc without collar-impression; granulate, granules small, hemispherical, setigerous, not present along vittæ; sides granulate. Elytra (13 × 7.5 mm) elongate, little rounded; apex moderately strongly rounded, mucronate; base arcuate, humeral angles tuberculiform. Disc puncto-striate, punctures hardly traceable on account of the tubercles; interstices tuberculate, tubercles small, rounded basally, becoming more acutely conical towards apex; sutural with a single row of granules, second with nine or ten, third with fifteen to seventeen, rather smaller; fourth with six, more spaced out and not present on declivity; fifth with twelve to fourteen, sixth with eleven to twelve, forming lateral border. Sides granulate. Intermediate ventral segments long; fifth deeply excavate, anterior half with a shallow impression occupying the middle two-fourths of segment, and with a small tubercle on either side, posterior portion occupied by a deep, transversely

oval fossa in middle, and more shallowly excavate at sides. Anterior femora with a double ridge on ventral aspect. *Dimensions*: ♂.21 × 7.5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales. Type in Australian Museum.

Closely allied to *T. verrucosus*, and with a similar excavation of the apical segment of abdomen, but with the elytral granules or tubercles much smaller and more regular. The type is without locality-label, but probably comes from New South Wales.

A male in the Macleay Museum appears to be a small specimen of this species; it is smaller (18.5 × 7 mm.), and practically destitute of scales, but has the granules and anal excavation identical. The locality is Hunter River, N.S.W.

TALAUINUS INCANESCENS MacL.

Macleay, *loc. cit.*, p.244; *T. encaustus* Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.14.

♂.(Specimen in Australian Museum). Elongate, subparallel. Black, rather densely clothed with brownish scales, prothorax trivittate with white, elytra maculate on disc, with white along sides; beneath, with a few whitish scales in middle, and at sides of ventral segments.

Head convex, forehead convex. Rostrum moderately excavate; external ridges short, subparallel; internal prominent, convergent; lateral sulci long, deep; median area depressed, linear. Head and ridges rather densely setigero-punctate. Scrobes closed behind. Prothorax (4.5 mm.) rather strongly dilated on sides, apical and median lobes moderately developed, collar-constriction and median line marked; set with small, rounded granules, absent over median and lateral vittæ; sides granulate. Elytra (9.5 × 6.5 mm.) subparallel, apex strongly rounded, flanged, base subtruncate, humeri tuberculate; puncto-striate on disc, the lines somewhat irregular, each puncture subtended by a small granule; interstices tuberculate, second with six, third with nine, fourth with none or one, fifth with eight, sixth with none, seventh and lateral interstices granulate. Beneath, flat; intermediate ventral segments moderately long; fifth with a shallow, triangular excavation clothed with dense black hair.

♀.(Type in Macleay Collection). More ovate than male; head, rostrum, and prothorax (4×5 mm.) similar. Elytra (8×6 mm.) shorter, more ovate; base truncate; with somewhat irregular rows of punctures, each subtended by a small granule; second interstice with three or four tubercles, third with eight, basally rounded, conical towards apex, extending on to declivity; fourth with two near middle; fifth with eight, regular, less acute than in the male, not reaching to apex. Sides with interstices feebly granulate. Beneath, convex, intermediates long; with whitish scales, forming a feeble macule on each segment, and dispersed over the apical one; fifth segment without impressions. *Dimensions*: ♂. 14.5×6.5 ; ♀. 13×6 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: King George's Sound.

TALAUINUS INCANESCENS Macl., var. MURICATUS Macl.

Macleay, *ibid.*, 1866, p.321; *T. Macleayi* Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.14.

♂. In general shape and appearance as in typical specimens, elytra with white clothing more pronounced. Head, rostrum, and prothorax (4×5 mm.) as in *T. incanescens*. Elytra (8.5×6 mm.) with the striæ more regular, the granules accompanying punctures not recognisable as such; interstices tuberculate, second generally with two, sometimes without, tubercles; third and fifth strongly tuberculate throughout, fourth without tubercles. Otherwise as in typical specimens. *Dimensions*: ♂. 14×6 mm.

Hab.—West Australia.

Close to *T. incanescens*, of which I regard it only as a variety. The chief distinction seems to lie in the stria punctures and the accompanying granules.

Of this species and the variety, I have had under examination the following: (1) type of *T. incanescens* Macl., ♀; (2) cotypes of *T. encaustus* Pasc.; (3) type of *T. muricatus* Macl.; (4) cotypes of *T. Macleayi* Pasc.; (5) other specimens in the Australian Museum, Lea's and my own collections. *T. incanescens* and *T. encaustus* appear to have been founded on female specimens; *T. muricatus* and *T. Macleayi* on males. I formerly regarded the differences observable in the elytral striæ as sexual, and grouped these four as one; recently, however, more critical examination of a male of

T. incanescens in the Australian Museum, and comparison with the type of *T. muricatus*, have led me to regard the latter as at least worthy of varietal rank.

TALaurINUS RUGIFER Boisduval.

Boisd., Voy. de l'Astrolabe, ii., p.378; Macl., *l.c.*, p:236; *T. excavatus* Bohem., *l.c.*, p 54; Macl., *l.c.*, p.236.

♂. Elongate-elliptical, convex, robust. Black, in cavities sparingly squamose; setæ small, black.

Head large, convex, forehead concave. Rostrum deeply excavate; external ridges prominent, convergent slightly and continued on to forehead; internal ridges almost obsolete, represented by two elevations in the depth of the excavation. Scrobes open behind, continued almost to eye; eyes large, ovate. Antennæ moderately long, club hardly pedunculate. Prothorax(7 × 8mm.) strongly rounded on sides, apical sinuosity feeble; disc feebly depressed, granules minute, rather closely set; sides granulate. Elytra (16.5 × 9 mm.) elongate, subparallel; base strongly arcuate, apex rounded, humeral angles with a small nodule; disc with three double rows of moderately large, rounded, foveiform punctures, the intrastrial partitions not raised; interstices prominent, costiform, sutural slightly raised on declivity and near base, second very prominent, straight; third humeral; fourth lateral, well defined, and ending on sides of declivity; costæ with minute, obsolete, setigerous granules; sides with rather larger punctures, the interstices more granular. Beneath, with a brownish vitta; intermediate segments long; fifth not excavate. Anterior femora with a median tooth beneath, also rather closely granulate.

♀. Differs from male in its more ovate shape; in the elytra more produced and strongly mucronate; and in the absence of the femoral tooth. *Dimensions* : ♂.25 × 9; ♀.25 × 9 mm.

Hab. New South Wales : Sydney.

In ascribing the names *T. rugifer* and *T. excavatus* to the present species, I am following Macleay's identification; in the Macleay Collection, the male stands under *T. rugifer*, and the female under *T. excavatus*. I believe these names to be correct; of *excavatus*, Bohemann says : "apice emarginata, non-

procul a sutura acumine valido"; and again: "supra convexa, transversim rugosa, bifariam rude sed minus profunde striato-punctata, interstitiis alternis elevatis, costatis, obsolete seriatim granulatis . . ."; in regard to *T. rugifer*, the description might apply to this or the following form; in some ways, the description might even apply to *T. scabricollis* mihi (= *T. scaber* MacL.), but I do not know the male of that species, or whether it possesses the femoral spine distinctly mentioned by Boisduval.

TALAUINUS SIMILLIMUS Macleay.

Macleay, *l.c.*, p.237; Lea, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., p 111.

♂. Elongate, subparallel. Black, with sparse brown clothing in depressions; median vitta moderately dense, greyish-yellow; setæ minute, black.

Head convex, forehead concave, rather closely setigero-punctate, and with scattered yellow clothing. Rostrum deeply excavate, external ridges parallel, running back into head; internal very small, almost obsolete; median area depressed. Scrobes open behind. Eyes ovate. Club moderately elongate. Prothorax (6 × 7 mm.) not depressed, collar-constriction feeble, set closely with very small, even, noncontiguous granules; sides granulate. Elytra (14 × 8 mm.) elongate, apex moderately produced, rounded; base subtruncate, humeri noduliform; with three double rows of small foveæ, the ridges between moderately raised, adjacent foveæ often communicating, interstices costiform, the sutural raised on declivity, less prominent elsewhere, the lateral interstices showing a tendency to resolve into component granules; sides with deep, subquadrate foveæ, interstices obsoletely granulate. Fifth segment without impressions. Anterior femora with a small spine situated near middle. *Dimensions*: ♂.21 × 8 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Merimbula. Type in Macleay Museum.

Close to the preceding, of which, perhaps, it ought to be regarded only as a "form." It appears to differ chiefly in the character of the elytral foveæ, these being larger and more foveiform than in *T. rugifer*, the interstices also show no trace of that fine granulation visible in *T. rugifer*. It is certainly not a synonym of *T. foveatus*, as stated by Lea.

TALAUINUS FOVEATUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.237.

♀. Elongate-ovate, large. Black, sparingly cinereo-squamose in cavities, setæ black.

Head convex, forehead feebly concave at base of rostrum. Rostrum short, thick, deeply excavate; external ridges prominent, parallel, not continued along forehead; internal ridges low, well defined, convergent and contiguous basally. Scrobes open posteriorly, almost reaching eye. Eye large, ovate. Prothorax (5.5 × 6.5 mm.) rounded but not dilate on sides, with a feeble, apical, postocular sinuosity; disc convex, without impressions, granules small, rounded (not minute as in *T. rugifer*); sides granulate. Elytra (15 × 9 mm.) elongate-ovate, base subtruncate, humeral angle with a small nodule; disc with three double rows of foveæ, foveæ deep, irregular in shape, often confluent in the lateral row, never in the median, separated by irregular but well defined partitions; interstices prominent, costiform, somewhat wavy in outline; sutural slightly raised posteriorly and thickened at base; second and third (humeral) most prominent; fourth prominent, subgranulate; sides rugose, irregularly foveo-striate, interstices obsoletely granulate. Beneath, with a feeble yellow vitta; intermediate segments long, fifth not excavate. *Dimensions*: ♀.23 × 9 mm.

Hab.—"N.E. Coast." Type in Macleay Museum; Sydney.

A male, which appears to belong to the above species, from Sydney, is in my collection; it differs in the usual way in the genus, and also it lacks the median tooth on the anterior femora.

T. FOVEATUS, var. MONTANUS, n.var.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig.17.

♂. Larger, relatively more elongate. Head and rostrum as in type; prothorax (6.5 × 7 mm.) more elongate; elytra (16 × 9 mm.) with somewhat different foveæ, having more tendency to become confluent laterally, the sides definitely and regularly foveate; beneath, with a median vitta of black hair. *Dimensions*: ♂.25 × 9; ♀.26 × 10 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains, Mt. Irvine.

In some respects, this variety approaches *T. lacunosus*, particularly in the regular foveation of the sides.

TALAUINUS LACUNOSUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.240.

♂. Size moderately large, elongate, not greatly widened posteriorly. Black, in cavities with yellowish-grey squames; setæ black.

Head strongly convex, forehead feebly flattened at base of rostrum, densely clothed and more sparsely setigero-punctate. Rostrum deeply excavate; external ridges prominent, slightly divergent; internal short but prominent at base, median area depressed, lateral sulci deep, triangular. Scrobes open and dilated posteriorly. Eyes ovate. Prothorax (5 × 6 mm.) strongly rounded on sides, apical sinuosity feeble; disc closely set with small, discrete, rounded granules. Elytra (14 × 7 mm.) elongate, apex strongly rounded, not mucronate, base subtruncate, humeri with small out-turned nodules, disc with three double rows of foveæ, foveæ deep, each confluent with one alongside in the same row, partitions between pairs of foveæ prominent, somewhat irregular, but complete; interstices prominent, costate, somewhat wavy in outline, and sparingly setigero-punctate; sides with regular rows of large foveæ. Beneath, with a brown median vitta; intermediate segments long, fifth feebly impressed. Anterior femora without a ventral tooth. *Dimensions*: ♂. 21 × 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Manning River (type in Macleay Museum; Port Macquarie (G. Masters).

A strongly foveate species, close to *T. foveatus*, but with large, more open foveæ; and with a more regular foveation on the sides of the elytra.

TALAUINUS SCABRICOLLIS, n.sp.

T. scaber Macl., (*nom. præocc.*), *l.c.*, p.240.

♀. Large, robust, elongate-ovate, strongly convex. Black, granules subnitid; depressions with muddy scales; setæ sparse, black.

Head convex, forehead feebly concave at base of rostrum, rather densely setigero-punctate. Rostrum short, deeply excavate; external ridges prominent, slightly divergent posteriorly; internal short but prominent, convergent; median area depressed, lateral sulci long, uniting with basal sulcus. Scrobes widely open pos-

teriorly. Eyes ovate. Prothorax (5.5×6.5 mm) widest in front of middle, base truncate, apex with open postocular sinuosity, ocular lobes not prominent; disc rugosely granulate, granules irregular, confluent, tending to be arranged radially from area in centre, which is free from granules; towards and on sides the granules more distinct. Elytra (16×10 mm.) ovate, base almost truncate, shoulders thickened, noduliform; apex moderately produced, rather strongly mucronate, apical flange prominent; disc with three double rows of foveæ on each elytron, foveæ deep but irregular and confluent, the partitions prominent but incomplete, and seldom extending from interstice to interstice; interstices costiform, somewhat crenulate, first only costate at base, elsewhere represented by contiguous granules, second and third costate. fourth split into granules by foveæ; sides rugosely granulate. Beneath, each segment with a feeble macule in centre; intermediates long, fifth large, with a feeble depression at apex. *Dimensions*: ♀. 23×10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland(?). Type in Macleay Museum.

The name *T. scaber* being preoccupied by *T. scaber* Boisd., (= *T. aberrans* Macl.), a new name is required for the present species. The locality, Swan River, given by Macleay, I believe to be quite wrong; there is a specimen in the Australian Museum labelled "Victoria R., Mitchell's Expedition"; and the species probably comes from South Queensland or Northern New South Wales. The prothoracic sculpture should prevent this species from being confused with its immediate congeners. There is just a possibility that it may turn out to be *T. rugifer* Boisd.; unfortunately I do not know the male, and cannot tell if the anterior femora are armed or not.

TALaurINUS FOSSULATUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig 17.

♂. Large, elongate-ovate. Black, subnitid, esquamose, a few greyish scales on under side of prothorax, median vitta black; setæ minute, black.

Head convex, feebly impressed in front, rather strongly setigerous. Rostrum strongly excavate, external ridges some-

what divergent in basal half; internal short, prominent, arising from external ridges in middle, and strongly convergent; lateral sulci triangular, foveiform, meeting behind internal ridges median area strongly depressed. Scrobes somewhat open behind. Eyes ovate. Prothorax (5×6 mm.) not greatly dilated on the sides, apex with postocular sinuosity feeble, and feeble ocular lobes; disc with median line and collar-impression faintly marked; granules small, irregular, depressed, of abraded appearance, particularly near the centre, where the granules show a tendency to coalesce. Elytra (13.5×7.5 mm.) subparallel, little dilated on sides, apex widely rounded, base gently arcuate; humeral angles dentiform, projecting laterally; disc with three rows of large open foveæ, separated by well defined though irregularly disposed ridges, the foveæ becoming divided posteriorly and laterally by low and incomplete partitions; interstices prominent, costiform, crenulated in outline, sutural not so raised; sides with single rows of large foveæ, the interstices not raised. Intermediate segments long, flattened; fifth feebly depressed under cover of median vitta. Legs simple, femora not dentate *Dimensions*: ♂. 21×7.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Warra. Type in Australian Museum.

Perhaps closest to *T. scabricollis* in the partial confluence of the prothoracic tubercles, but not very unlike in general appearance. From *T. foveatus* and *T. lacunosus*, the difference in prothoracic sculpture should distinguish it.

TALaurINUS NIVEO-VITTATUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 14.

♂. Elongate-ovate, convex, robust. Black, densely clothed with white, forming longitudinal vittæ, head trivittate, median vitta bifurcate on rostrum; prothorax trivittate, each elytron with three, broad, dense vittæ; sides with white scales along striæ; beneath, with a median vitta of dark brown or black hair; setæ small, sparse.

Head convex, separately so from rostrum, with scattered setæ. Rostrum short, as wide at apex as head, deeply excavate, external ridges subparallel, slightly out-turned at base; internal ridges well defined but not prominent, separated throughout by a median sul-

cus; lateral sulci wide but shallow. Eyes large, ovate. Scrobes deep, open posteriorly towards eyes. Prothorax (6×6 mm.) elongate, somewhat feebly rounded on sides, base truncate, apex feebly sinuate behind eyes, but without definite lobes; disc convex, with three, deep, longitudinal furrows, between these not definitely granulate, but irregularly rugose; sides coarsely granulate, not reaching to coxæ. Elytra (15×8 mm.) gently rounded, apex rather abruptly rounded, feebly mucronate; base feebly arcuate, humeral angles slightly thickened but not prominent; each elytron with three broad striæ on disc, each with a double row of foveæ, the ridges between running up on to costæ; interstices costate, somewhat wavy in outline, all equally prominent; sides with three rows of deep foveæ. Undersurface flat, intermediate segments long, fifth with a shallow mesial impression. Legs simple, femora not dentate.

♀. Like ♂, but more ovate and robust; prothorax (7×8 mm.) and elytra (19×11 mm.) as in ♂, save that the elytra are more rounded on sides; beneath, feebly convex, median vitta much sparser, fifth segment with a short transverse impression at apex. *Dimensions*: ♂. 23×8 mm.; ♀. 27×11 mm.

Hab.—South Queensland (T. G. Sloane), Mt. Tambourine, Upper Logan (Queensland Museum; R. Illidge, R. J. Tillyard, A. M. Lea).

A very distinct species, readily distinguished, except from *T. Carteri* and *T. crenulatus*, by the broad longitudinal white vittæ. From *T. Carteri*, it differs in the smaller elytral foveæ; from *T. crenulatus*, *inter alia multa*, the great difference in size will prevent any confusion.

The female described is probably abnormally large; others I have seen are but little larger than the male.

TALAUINUS CARTERI, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 15.

♂. Large, oblongate. Black, elevations subnitid; densely clothed with greyish scales in depressions, forming longitudinal vittæ on prothorax and elytra; below, with median vitta of black.

Head large, convex, densely clothed. Rostrum moderately long, excavate, especially deep at apex; external ridges slightly sinuate, and out-turned at base; internal moderately prominent, convergent, sulci rather deep, confluent across base. Scrobes open behind. Prothorax (6×7 mm.) widest in front of middle, postocular sinuosity feeble; with three longitudinal impressions or spaces free from granules; the latter arranged in four groups on disc, irregular in size, and often confluent, but less so than in *T. niveo-vittatus*, a large confluent mass situated across apex of median line; sides granulate but not to coxæ. Elytra (15×9 mm.) little widened, apex strongly rounded, humeral angles thickened; each elytron with three longitudinal striæ, densely clothed and constituted of confluent foveæ in double series; interstices strongly raised, costiform, strongly undulate in outline, with lateral spurs running into striæ, often continuous across in the more lateral striæ; interstices showing a tendency to become split into nodules laterally and on declivity. Sides rugosely and irregularly nodulose. Fifth ventral segment rather deeply impressed at apex, the impression clothed with black hair. Lgs simple, anterior femora without tooth beneath. *Dimensions*: ♂. 23×9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales; Inverell.

I am indebted to Mr. H. J. Carter for the opportunity of describing this species. It is closely allied to *T. niveo-vittatus*, but differs in both its prothoracic and elytral sculpture, besides being a broader, more robust species. The foveæ on the elytra are rather larger than in *T. niveo-vittatus*, and more definitely foveæ, not merely punctiform depressions along the sides of the striæ.

TALAUINUS IMPRESSICOLLIS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p. 239.

T. hiscipennis Macl., *ibid.*, 1866, p. 321.

♂. Elongate, subparallel. Block, opaque; in depressions with muddy-grey clothing.

Head convex, forehead feebly concave, not sharply marked off from rostrum, densely clothed. Rostrum deeply excavate throughout, external ridges parallel; internal short, strongly convergent, subdepressed. Scrobes open posteriorly, not subdivided. Eyes

large, ovate. Prothorax (6×6.5 mm.) strongly rounded on sides, apex with postocular sinuosity rather strongly marked; disc depressed along median line, and with collar-constriction; finely, almost minutely, granulate, the granules rounded, contiguous; sides granulate to coxæ. Elytra (14×8 mm.) gently widened to behind middle, apex moderately produced, rounded, base feebly arcuate; each elytron with three, broad, double striæ on disc, each shallowly and closely cross-reticulate, with an indication of an intermediate interstice in centre; interstices four in number, all (including sutural) prominent, costiform, and extending from base almost to apex; sides obsoletely stria-reticulate, interstices subcostate. Beneath, with a median vitta of dark brown hair; fifth with a shallow depression at apex. Anterior femora with a sharp spine near base.

♀. More widely ovate in shape; prothorax (5.5×6.5 mm.) larger, not so dilatate; elytra (14.5×8.5 mm.) more strongly rounded, apex more produced, strongly mucronate and dehiscent, structure on sides more obsolete; beneath, feebly convex, with a feebler, more yellowish vitta; fifth segment with a longitudinal depression at apex; femora not spined. *Dimensions*: ♂. 21×8 ; ♀. 22.5×8.5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria. Types, *T. impressicollis* in Macleay Museum; *T. hiscipennis* in Australian Museum.

Though I have never seen specimens taken *in cop.*, there is no doubt that Macleay described the two sexes separately, *T. impressicollis* being the male, and *T. hiscipennis* the female.

The species seems to combine characters belonging to the first two groups of the section *Costati*, the rostrum being similar to that of *T. rugifer*, while the elytral sculpture is not deeply foveate, but is like the sculpture in *T. Kirbyi*.

TALAUINUS LÆVICOLLIS Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, p.17, t.2, f.8.

Black, nitid, practically without clothing, save for a yellow macule on each ventral segment.

Head depressed in front; rostrum excavate, external ridges slightly convergent, continued on to head; internal long, convergent; median area depressed throughout. Scrobes with a feeble

extension backwards and upwards. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (4×5 mm.) rounded, disc convex, with a sinuous impression across in front of base, and a feebler one behind apex, absolutely lævigata, with minute scattered punctures. Elytra (11×6.5 mm.) ovate, apex moderately produced, mucronate; humeral angles with a prominent out-turned nodule; foveate in double series in two central striæ, in single in lateral stria; foveæ large, open, communicating irregularly, and separated by plications often incomplete; as a rule, foveæ situated side by side are not separated off; second interstee most prominent, costiform, and strongly undulating in outline; sides with smaller and more regular foveæ. Beneath, fifth segment not excavate, but with a feeble oblong impression at apex. Femora not spined.

♀. Similar, but rather more ovate, and convex beneath. *Dimensions*: ♂. 17×6.5 ; ♀. 19×8 mm.

Hab.—Victoria.

Readily distinguished by its lævigata prothorax; its relationship to the second group of the Section is indicated by the structure of the rostrum and third elytral stria.

TALaurINUS COSTIPENNIS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. ii., fig. 15.

♀. Size small, elongate-ovate. Black, opaque; depressions with a few dingy scales; setæ small, black.

Head convex, forehead very gently concave between ends of rostral ridges. Rostrum short, deeply excavate; external ridges rather strongly convergent, extending on to forehead, profile of head and rostrum straight; internal ridges long, extending from near apex, strongly convergent; median area narrow, depressed; lateral sulci long, deep. Scrobes with a feeble prolongation in front of eye. Eyes subrotundate. Prothorax (3.5×4.5 mm.) rather strongly rounded, orbicular, apex truncate, with very feeble postocular sinuosity; disc closely and evenly set with fine, somewhat depressed, granules; sides similarly granulate. Elytra (10×6.5 mm.) ovate, apex moderately produced, and conjointly mucronate; base subtruncate; humeral angles not produced but marked by a slight

prominence; disc with double rows of regular, small, transverse punctures, interstices between single rows not prominent, between double rows interstices prominent, costate, nitid, with small decumbent setæ; *i.e.*, sutural interstice, second and third (humeral) raised the striæ between in double series, lateral interstice less prominent, with a tendency to granulation, striæ between humeral and lateral interstices in single series. Sides puncto-striate in single series; interstices feebly raised, setigerous. Under surface convex. *Dimensions* : 15 × 6.5 mm.

Hab.—Victoria.

In general appearance like a small specimen of *T. impressicollis*, but with the lateral striæ in single and not in double series. The male, of which there is a specimen in the National Museum, Melbourne, from Mooroolbark, differs in its less ovate shape, and in having a feeble depression on the apical ventral segment.

TALAUINUS CRENULATUS, n.sp.

♂. Small, elongate. Black, elevated parts subnitid; densely clothed elsewhere with white, especially condensed along each side of elytra; below each segment with dense yellowish scales, leaving lower border free; a thin median vitta of dark brown hair present; head bivittate.

Head convex, densely clothed, except along median line, sparingly setigero-punctate. Rostrum not quite in same plane as head, excavate; external ridges somewhat closer than normal, convergent; internal well defined but not prominent, median area strongly depressed, sulciform; sides ampliate. Scrobes widely open behind. Eyes rotundate. Prothorax (3.5 × 4 mm.) subquadrate, sides not greatly widened in middle, anterior margin truncate above, post-ocular sinuosity feeble; disc rugosely granulate, granules irregular, confluent, arranged in groups on either side of median line, which is strongly impressed, and at each side; sides without granules. Elytra (9 × 5.5 mm.) gently widened on sides, apex moderately produced, base arcuate, humeral angles prominent but not produced; each elytron with three double rows of punctures; the latter open, foveiform, confluent, without intervening ridges; interstices

costiform, extremely undulate in outline, especially on third and fourth interstices, the intervening stria being narrower, and the interstices noduliform; sutural interstice only slightly prominent at base, second most prominent and straight at base. Sides punctostriate, interstices not raised. Beneath, almost flat, intermediates long, fifth practically without impressions. Penis acutely pointed. Femora simple. *Dimensions*: ♂.14 × 5.5 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tenterfield. A single male received from Mr. H. J. Carter.

In this and the two following species, the structure of the rostrum is like that in Group iv.; and it is possible that these three species should be referred to that group, as there appear to be intermediate forms at present undescribed. The clothing of the present species will readily distinguish it from the other two.

TALAUINUS FOVEIPENNIS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. ii., fig. 11.

♂. Size moderate, form elongate-ovate. Black, subnitid, clothing practically absent, setæ black.

Head feebly convex in front, median line smooth, with obscure scales on either side of middle, and sparingly setigerous. Rostrum short, deeply excavate; external ridges convergent to base; internal short, rather more prominent at base than external; median area widely and deeply depressed in front, becoming sulciform behind; lateral basal sulci small, but marked. Scrobes open behind, second fossa not very definitely separate. Eyes small, deeply set in orbit, a narrow line extending from orbit to undersurface of neck. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm.) with evenly rounded sides, apex subtruncate above, with moderately marked ocular lobes; disc with somewhat ill-defined collar-impression, and broad, smooth, little impressed, median line; granules moderately large, depressed, with a tendency to become confluent, set in two rows on either side of middle, and grouped at each side, where the granules are more separate and rounded. Sides not granulate except above. Elytra (12 × 7.5 mm.) elongate-ovate, base deeply arcuate-emarginate; humeral angles strongly produced, tuberculiform; seriate-foveate

in double series, foveæ moderately large, distinct; interfoveal ridges and intermediate interstices, second, fourth and sixth, evident as part of a reticulum separating the foveæ, but not greatly raised, and non-granulate; interstices third, fifth and seventh raised, costiform, undulate in outline, with a tendency to become nodulose and obsoletely granulate. Sides more regularly foveate, interstices not raised, lævigata. Beneath, flat, rather closely clothed with small black setæ. Apical segment very feebly impressed in middle, but showing faint indications of a deeper semicircular fossa and arrangement as in *T. humeralis*. *Dimensions*: ♂ 18 × 7.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (George Masters). Type in Macleay Museum.

Closest perhaps to *T. crenulatus*, but larger, without white clothing, with smaller, less open foveæ, and more strongly advanced shoulders. From *T. mythitoides*, the elytral sculpture and less confluent prothoracic granules will separate it.

The humeral angles are as strongly produced as in *T. humeralis* and allies.

TALaurINUS MYTHITOIDES, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig. 8.

♂. Elongate, elliptical-ovate, size moderate. Black, elevations subnitid, feebly clothed with greyish in depressions; beneath, with median vitta of yellow, and a patch on the side of each segment; setæ few, scattered, black.

Head feebly convex in front, with a smooth, subcarinate, median line, and more feebly subcarinate above eyes. Rostrum deeply excavate, external ridges convergent basally, not continued up forehead; internal definite, but less prominent; median area deeply depressed in front, sulciform behind. Scrobes open behind, secondary fossa not divided from scrobe. Eyes rotundate, deeply set in orbit. Prothorax (3.5 × 4.5 mm.) obtusely subangulate on sides, apex truncate above, ocular lobes feeble; median line impressed, wider in centre, bounded on either side by a continuous ridge, wider and nodulose in middle, a second large nodule near each side, between these other elevations more or less confluent, and

leaving irregular spaces. Sides not granulate. Elytra (10×6.5 mm.) evenly widened, base arcuate, humeral angles noduliform, not greatly advanced; disc seriate-foveate, foveæ definite and in double series in inner striæ, becoming less definite laterally, interstices nodulose, second not traceable; third with a series of large, transverse, smooth nodules confluent on either side with ridges between the foveæ; fourth, fifth, and sixth with smaller, separate nodules, showing a tendency to coalesce laterally, but separated above and below; the whole sculpture confused, and differing on each elytron; sides more regularly striate, interstices smooth, not elevated. Beneath, without impressions. Legs simple. *Dimensions*: ♂. 16×6.5 mm.

I am a little dubious about the sex of the type, as I have not ventured to relax the specimen, and there are no ventral impressions to guide.

Another specimen differs rather considerably in the elytral sculpture, having the second interstice more costiform and less nodulose, and the lateral interstices both more continuous and more connected laterally. It probably is a different species, but until a large number of specimens can be examined to determine the range of variation, I do not think it wise to make a new species on every form. The specimen described is from Mr. G. Masters' Collection in the Macleay Museum, and was taken at Coonabarabran.

TALaurINUS ANGUSTATUS Macl., *loc. cit.*, p.241.

♂. Narrow, elongate, subcylindrical. Black, practically without clothing save for a few greyish scales in foveæ; setæ few, small, and black.

Head convex, obsoletely rugosely setigero-granulate, with an obsoletely impressed median groove. Rostrum short, little excavate; external ridges slightly divergent posteriorly; internal much broader, somewhat flattened, subparallel; lateral sulci long, deep at base, elsewhere shallow; median area feebly depressed, deepened behind apical emargination and in median basal notch. Scrobes strongly curved downwards towards eye. Eyes set low down, ovate. Prothorax (5×5 mm.) widest behind apex; median and ocular

lobes, for the genus, strongly developed; closely set with coarsely, somewhat depressed granules, with a small setigerous puncture in centre of each; median area moderately free from granules; sides granulate. Elytra (10×5.5 mm.) elongate, little widened, strongly convex from side to side, base feebly arcuate, humeral angles marked but not pronouncedly produced; with three rows of double foveæ, the foveæ large, adjacent ones confluent to form larger open foveæ, separated above and below by well defined divisions, irregular in outline; interstices costiform, undulate in outline; sides foveo-reticulate, foveæ in single rows, separated by divisions equally prominent with interstices. Intermediate segments long; fifth with a rather deep quadrangular impression, the segment coarsely punctured. Femora without ridges beneath.

♀. Larger, more elliptical in outline, elytral sculpture showing a tendency to become granulated, most marked on sides where the foveo-reticulate structure is lost; fifth ventral segment obsoletely rugose, without impressions. *Dimensions*: ♂. 15×5.5 ; ♀. 18×6.5 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: King George's Sound. Specimens described from the Macleay Museum.

An isolated species, which might perhaps be regarded as distinct generically. Pascoe, under *T. capito*, notes—" *T. angustatus*, Macleay, jun., has a similarly marked rostrum." In *T. capito*, however, the rostrum is widely dilated beyond the external ridges; this is not at all the case in *T. angustatus*, in which the width across the external ridges is almost equal to the width of the rostrum. The eyes are ovate, and placed rather low down, so that, if the external ridges were continued back, they would pass considerably above the eye.

TALAUINUS CAPITO Pascoe, *loc. cit.*, p.17, t.2, f.7.

(?)♀. Elongate, subparallel. Black, practically without clothing. Head very large and broad (across eyes 4 mm.), continued on into rostrum without interruption; forehead strigose behind internal rostral ridges, elsewhere sparingly setigero-punctate. Rostrum very short and wide, not excavate, width across external ridges

narrower than head (2 mm.), ridges subparallel; internal prominent, flattened, extending on to forehead farther than external; median area reduced to a narrow impressed line between internal ridges; sides widely dilated (4.5 mm. across apex of rostrum). Scrobes deep, short, with a broad extension sloping backwards to eye, and grooved along lower border; secondary lateral fossa shallow, strigose. Eyes small, round. Prothorax (4.5 × 5.5 mm.) broader across apex than base, apical margin without sinuosity or lobes, disc evenly and closely granulate, also on sides, granules somewhat depressed. Elytra (11.5 × 7 mm.) elongate-ovate, apex moderately strongly rounded, base truncate, humeral angles marked by a small nodule; disc with rows of small shallow foveæ; interstices not raised, granulate in double and single series, the granules flattened, not prominent, intrastrial granules present between the foveæ; sides foveo-striate, interstices similarly granulate. Beneath, setigero-punctate. *Dimensions*: 18.5 × 7 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: Champion Bay.

Another isolated species, whose exact position is extremely doubtful. It may be recognised by the extraordinarily large head and rostrum, and by its regular elytral sculpture, consisting of flattened granules. I have had, under observation, a specimen referred by the British Museum authorities.

TALAUINUS PRYPNOIDES, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. ii., fig. 9.

♂. Small, narrow, elongate-ovate. Densely clothed all over with brown scales, prothorax with a lighter vitta near each side, and a median vitta feebly indicated at base; anterior and middle femora with rings of greyish scales near apex; setæ black.

Head little convex above, continued into rostrum in the same plane, somewhat rugose at base of rostrum, densely clothed and with scattered setæ. Rostrum short, little excavate, width across external ridges practically equal to width of rostrum; internal ridges long, little convergent; median area depressed, sulci-form; lateral sulci moderately deep, narrow. Scrobes somewhat open, extending almost to eye. Eye rather long, ovate. Antennæ

long, scape rather strongly incrassate. Prothorax (2.5×3 mm.) little widened on side, greatest width in front of middle, apex truncate above, practically without sinuosity; median line faintly impressed at base, irregularly impressed along lateral vittæ; granules setigerous, little elevated, obscured by clothing. Elytra (6.5×4 mm.) gradually widened to behind middle, thence narrowed to apex, which is rather strongly produced; base feebly arcuate, almost subtruncate; humeral angles noduliform, but not prominent; disc with small, regular foveæ in rows, foveæ separated by spaces of equal width, and arranged alternately in contiguous rows; interstices hardly traceable as such, but the third and fifth slightly more evident, not granulate but with numerous small setæ; sides foveostriate, interstices feebly granulate. Beneath, flat, with a few scales at sides, sparingly setigerous; intermediates long, fifth segment with a feeble longitudinal impression.

♀. Of somewhat larger, more ovate form; rostrum with internal ridges apparently shorter and more prominent; prothorax (2.75×3.5 mm.) widest in front of middle, relatively wider than in ♂; elytra (7.5×5 mm.) more ovate, base strongly arcuate, basal angles produced forwards; beneath, convex, with a feeble impression at apex. *Dimensions*: ♂. 10×4 ; ♀. 12×5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia. Type in Macleay Museum.

In general appearance, rather resembling *T. cavirostris* Lea, but with very different rostral sculpture. The species will not fit into any of Macleay's Sections, though he would probably have placed it among the *Foveati*. Above, the rostrum rather resembles that of *T. angustatus*, but the eyes are very differently set, and the scrobes are not curved.

TALAUINUS RAYNERI Macleay, *loc. cit.*, p.221.

♀. Large, robust, ovate. Black, densely clothed with yellowish scales, prothorax trivittate, elytra feebly maculate, and with the marginal vitta, white. Setæ long, bright yellow.

Head convex, rather closely setigero-punctate, separated from rostrum by a transverse sulcus. Rostrum little excavate, internal ridges broad, flattened; lateral sulci feeble, median area narrow,

deeply sulciform. Scrobes deep, prolonged downwards. Eyes subovate. Prothorax (6×7 mm.) evenly rounded on sides, apical sinuosity feeble; disc convex, densely covered with fine, flattened granules, each bearing a long seta. Elytra (15×9 mm.) evenly rounded, apex not greatly produced nor mucronate, base subtruncate, humeral angles rounded; disc with longitudinal striæ feebly rugulate, not definitely punctate, each with single row of setæ down middle; interstices not much raised, with double or triple rows of fine, somewhat obsolete granules, bearing long decumbent setæ; seventh marginal. Beneath, convex, fifth segment with a punctiform depression at apex. Legs moderate in length.

Dimensions: ♀. 22×9 mm.

Hab.—(?) "West Coast of Australia." Type in Macleay Museum.

Evidently closely allied to *T. ambiguus* Macleay, and, like that species, rather doubtfully referred by Macleay to *Talaurinus*. Unfortunately I have never seen a male, but have no doubt that it will prove to be similar to *T. ambiguus*, which, whatever its position, certainly does not belong to *Psalidura*.

The locality given by Macleay, is, I believe, erroneous, and it is likely to prove to be a Queensland insect.

TALaurINUS AMBIGUUS Macleay, *loc. cit.*, p.225.

♂. Large, robust, convex. Black, densely clothed with brown scales variegated with lighter brown and white, setæ yellow. Head clothed with yellow setæ, trivittate with white, prothorax trivittate, elytra with white along inner side of each costa, also maculate more internally, sides albo-vittate; beneath, each segment with yellow hair, larger on each side of ventral excavation; posterior tibiæ with a brush of yellow hair along inner side.

Head strongly convex, densely setigero-punctate. Rostrum short, little excavate, save in front; external ridges not prominent, slightly convex in profile; internal thick, more prominent; lateral sulci shallow; median area linear, feebly depressed throughout. Scrobes deep, widely open posteriorly. Eyes subovate. Prothorax (6×7 mm.) rotundate, apical margin feebly sinuous above, with rather a strong postocular sinuosity; disc slightly depressed, and with a faint collar-impression; median

line present; evenly and closely set with small, rounded, depressed granules, each bearing a long stout decumbent seta. Elytra (13×8.5 mm.) elongate-ovate, apex abruptly rounded, base subtruncate, humeral angles rounded. Disc with three broad striae on each elytron, not foveate, but with a double row of obsolete cross-reticulations separated in middle by an obsolete intermediate interstice; interstices prominent, costate, each with a row of decumbent setae along upper and inner aspect. Sides striate, each stria with a row of granules; interstices broad, setigero-granulate. Intermediates long; fifth segment large, with a deep median excavation, bounded on either side by a projection covered with long yellow hair; apical tergite likewise clothed. Legs short, tibiae not longer than femora, thick; posterior tibiae fringed on inner side. *Dimensions*: ♂. 19×8.5 mm.

The above description is taken from a large unabraded male in my own collection.

Type, ♀. (Macleay Museum). Size smaller; setae yellowish-red; clothing abraded, more feebly maculate and absent beneath; prothorax (5×6 mm.) with feebler impressions; elytra (12×8 mm.) with interstices more noticeably granulate and less costiform; seta smaller and situated nearer top of costa, intermediate interstices obsolete, striae with cross-reticulations definitely granuliform. *Dimensions*: ♀. 18×8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Darling Downs, Toowoomba

Notwithstanding the differences in size, I believe my specimens to be correctly identified, another male measuring 16×6 mm. I have left the species in *Talaurinus*, but the structure of the rostrum, prothorax, and legs would be quite sufficient to justify forming this and *T. Rayneri* into a new genus.

TALAUINUS AMBIGUUS var. DUBIUS Macleay, *loc. cit.*, p. 226.

♀. Of the size and with the appearance of *T. ambiguus*. Black, practically without clothing; setae light yellow.

Head and prothorax (5×6.5 mm.) as in typical specimens. Elytra (13×8 mm.) with intermediate interstices not obsolete, but interruptedly setigero-granulate in single series, fourth with only a few granules; interstices, one, three, five, and seven, pro-

minent, subcostiform. Legs as in typical specimens. *Dimensions* : ♀.19 × 8 mm. Type in Macleay Museum.

Very close to *T. ambiguus*, of which I regard it as a variety, and not a constant one. Recently I have had, under examination, a series of specimens belonging to the Queensland Museum. On comparing the two types, *T. dubius* is almost without trace of clothing, and has distinct setigerous granules on the second, fourth, and sixth. *T. ambiguus* has dense clothing, a feeble row of setæ along the position of the second interstice, and none along fourth or sixth. These differences, I believe to be partly the effect of abrasion, and partly due to variation. In the Queensland Museum specimens, one can trace varying degrees of difference in both these details; one specimen before me, greatly abraded, has the second as prominent as the third and costiform, while the fourth is not even setigerous. Males corresponding to the type (♀) of *T. dubius* have the anal excavation as in corresponding males of *T. ambiguus*.

Hab.—Queensland : Gowrie, King's Creek.

LATAURINUS, n.g.

Type, *Talaurinus rugiceps* Macleay.

Head large, broad; forehead flattened, continued on into rostrum in same direction, strongly setigero-granulate. Rostrum hardly excavate; internal ridges short, very prominent, obliquely set, subtended behind by a V-shaped groove separating rostrum from head; median area briefly carinate in centre. Scrobes wide, arcuate. Eyes ovate, set fairly low down. Prothorax evenly granulate. Elytra foveate.

The remarkable differences in the rostral structure and the granulate head, seem to entitle this species to, at least, subgeneric rank. It seems hardly possible to refer it, and one or two others here separated, to the same genus as *T. typicus*; but these aberrant forms differ so widely, *inter se*, as to make it impossible to refer them all to a common genus. The present genus seems closest to *Peritalaurinus*, but, *inter alia*, differs in the less convex, granulate head, and in the absence of the nodules at the base of the rostrum. From *Sclerorhinella*, the strongly developed internal ridges, and differently set eyes, should be distinctive.

LATAURINUS RUGICEPS Macleay.

Talaurinus rugiceps Macl., *loc. cit.*, p. 242.

♂. Large, elongate, subparallel. Black, subnitid, without clothing; setæ minute, black; undersurface and legs with longer, denser, black setæ.

Head broad, granules strong, somewhat rugose. Rostrum very short, rather broader than long; external ridges divergent posteriorly; internal strongly convergent, meeting; the rest as in the generic description. Prothorax (6 × 7 mm.) very broad, widest behind apex, thence narrowed towards base; apical margin with ocular and median lobes feebly but definitely marked; set with round, rather coarse granules, sides granulate. Elytra (12 × 7 mm.) not wider than prothorax, subparallel, base little arcuate, humeri subrectangular, not produced; disc with rows of small foveiform punctures, the inner two rows merged into one in anterior half, posteriorly separated by a row of granules, but communicating across, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth similarly communicating across interstices; interstices, first (basally), third and fifth prominent, subcostate, becoming granulate on declivity; second (where present), fourth, sixth, seventh and lateral interstices with rounded, closely set granules. Prosternum with a small projection on each side in front of coxæ. Beneath, densely setigero-punctate; intermediates long, fifth with a feeble ill-defined impression. Anterior femora not ridged.

♀. Like male, but broader, especially the elytra; humeral angles projecting laterally; beneath, convex, prosternal projections obsolete. *Dimensions*: ♂. 21 × 7; ♀. 14 × 8 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: King George's Sound. Specimens described, in the Macleay Museum, presumably the types.

Not close to any species known to me, on account of its curious rostrum. The antennæ are comparatively short, the scape hardly reaching the prothorax when lying back.

PERITALAURINUS, n.g.

Large. Head short, very broad, strongly convex. Rostrum separated from head by a transverse impression, short, wide, little excavate, not dilatate on sides beyond the external ridges; a

bossy nodule present at base of external ridge, separated from rest of ridge by a constriction; median area raised; internal ridges noduliform. Scrobes strongly curved. Eyes ovate, compressed from behind forwards. Prothorax granulate. Elytra striate, interstices with flattened granules. The rest as in *Talaurinus*.

I have proposed this genus to receive the following species. It might be regarded as an aberrant form of *Talaurinus*, but its connection with the rest of the genus is so remote as to warrant its separation. The structure of the rostrum is most remarkable, particularly the projections at the base of the rostral ridges, these being on the rostrum, and not at the side of the head as in *Notonophes*. The compressed flattened appearance of the eyes is also characteristic.

PERITALAURINUS MACROCEPHALUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. ii., fig. 6.

♀. Large, robust, oblongate, convex, strongly declivous posteriorly. Black, subnitid; practically without scales, except on the appendages; setæ minute, black.

Head large, very short, and extremely convex, sparsely setigero-punctate, a few obsolete granules at base of rostrum. Rostrum short and thick, much wider than long, hardly excavate; apical marginal plate little emarginate, bordered behind by a deep transverse sulcus; external ridges divergent posteriorly, broad, rounded and convex in profile, dilated at base into a large nodule separated from the rest of ridge by a constriction; apical sulcus bordered posteriorly by a transverse ridge, continued back as a slightly elevated median carina; internal ridges situated at base, on either side of median area, large, noduliform, convergent. Scrobes deep, strongly curved. Eyes oblong-ovate, compressed. Mentum with a strong mesial tooth. Scape rather short but passing eye. Prothorax (7.5 × 9 mm.) rotundate, convex, sides rounded, apex very broad, with a feeble sinuosity on either side, without definite lobes; base broad, truncate; disc without impressions, closely and somewhat coarsely granulate. Sides granulate. Elytra (17 × 10 mm.) ovate, sides rounded, apex slightly produced,

base almost truncate, humeral angles not produced; disc strongly convex and declivous posteriorly, longitudinally striate, striae narrow, not foveate; interstices slightly raised, each composed of a row of low granules, closely placed in single series, granules equal in elevation, but on lateral interstices becoming transverse and in double series, the whole sculpture somewhat confused. Sides granulate in double series. Undersurface convex; first and second ventral segments transversely strigose, intermediates large, sparingly setigero-punctate; fifth not excavate, a feeble transverse impression present at apex. *Dimensions*: ♀, 26 × 10 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: York (C. French).

An aberrant and remarkable species, which it seems hardly possible to refer to *Talaurinus*. I have seen a male in a collection belonging to one of the European museums, and, except for being more parallel-sided, it did not differ much from the female. I have since seen a pair belonging to the South Australian Museum, which came from Blackburn's Collection.

OPHTHALAMYCTERUS, n.g.

Type, *T. laticeps* Macleay.

Head very broad, strongly granulate. Rostrum extremely short, no longer than head, little excavate; widely ampliate on sides, the width across external ridges less than width of rostrum. Scrobes short, posterior end definite, with a groove leading from inferior aspect towards eye. Eyes small, rounded, very prominent, situated distant to ends of scrobes. The rest as in *Talaurinus*.

I propose this new genus for a most curious species. In appearance, it seems a typical *Talaurinus*, but the structure of the head and rostrum, and particularly the curious form of the eyes, seem to warrant its separation from that genus. The eyes are small, but extraordinarily prominent, and present the appearance of the eyes in cases of exophthalmic goitre.

OPHTHALAMYCTERUS LATICEPS Macl.

Talaurinus laticeps Macl., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1866, p. 319.

♂. Black, without clothing; elongate, robust.

Head broad, 4.5 mm. wide across eyes; granules coarse, somewhat depressed, showing a tendency to radiate from centre of suture between head and rostrum. Rostrum very short and thick, apical concavity rather shallow; external ridges not raised, 2 mm. across, finely setigero-punctate; internal ridges short, most evident at base, where they are separated by a feeble groove; median area merging into internal ridges. Scrobes and eyes as in the genus. Prothorax (5 × 6 mm.) strongly transverse, practically without postocular sinuosity, with a moderately defined transverse impression behind apex; evenly set with rounded granules; sides granulate. Elytra (12 × 7 mm.) little wider than prothorax, strongly declivous, apex rounded, base feebly arcuate, humeral angles with small nodules; disc with ill-defined depressions accompanied by small granules; interstices tuberculate, sutural granulate, on the other interstices the tubercles becoming larger and more conical posteriorly, smaller and granuliform on declivity; sides with interstices regularly granulate. Beneath, fifth ventral segment with a shallow transverse depression.

♀. Elytra feebly maculate, not tuberculate, but interstices with numerous, small, flattened granules in single series, duplicated in places. *Dimensions* : ♂. 19 × 7 mm.

Hab. — West Australia : King George's Sound.

A species with a remarkable head and rostrum, not close to any other known to me. The great difference between the sexes, in regard to elytral granulation, suggests the possibility of their being two distinct species; but I have never seen a male with fine granulation, nor a female with tubercles. The table below gives a comparison of the elytral granules of four specimens (two of each sex).

Interstice.	Type ♂.	♂. Nat. Mus. Melbourne.		Type ♀.	♀. Nat. Mus. Melbourne.
		L.	R.		
2.	6	3	2	10	13
3.	11	11	9	20	} numerous granules duplicated at base.
4.		5	
5.	6	6	7	15	15
6.	5	5	5	10	12

DICHEROTROPIS, n.g.

Type, *Talaurinus Dameli* Macl.

Allied to *Talaurinus*. Form narrow, subcylindrical in ♂, elongate-ovate in ♀. Head continuous with rostrum in the same plane above. Rostrum deeply excavate, external ridges separated from head by a distinct impression; basal end, as viewed from the side, bifurcate, the upper limb running towards forehead, the lower directed towards, but not reaching eye; median area deeply depressed, with a narrow impressed line at bottom; internal ridges absent. Eyes small, subrotundate. Prothorax subcylindrical. Elytra nodulose or foveate. The rest as in *Talaurinus*.

The bifurcation of the external ridges, together with their peculiar subcylindric form, appears to warrant the generic separation of the two species from *Talaurinus*. I have placed in this genus:—

DICHEROTROPIS DAMELI Macl.

Macleay, *loc. cit.*, p.242 : *T. cariosus* Pasc., *loc. cit.*, p.16; Lea, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1911, p.75.

DICHEROTROPIS CAVIROSTRIS Lea.

Lea, *Mém. Soc. Ent. Belgique*, xvii., p.83.

The two species, though evidently congeneric, show considerable difference in clothing and elytral sculpture. In *D. Dameli*, the clothing is practically absent, and both prothorax and elytra are strongly nodulose. In *D. cavirostris* Lea, the clothing is rather dense, while the elytral sculpture consists of small, punctiform foveæ, and is not nodulose.

As Mr. A. M. Lea has recently fully commented on both species, no further descriptions are necessary here.

SCLERORRHINELLA, n.g.

Type, *Amycterus Manglesi* Bohemann.

Allied to *Talaurinus* and *Sclerorrhinus*. Head convex, continued on into rostrum much in the same plane, set with small,

rounded granules. Rostrum short, little excavate, a semilunar sulcus behind apical emargination; median area triangularly raised, lævigata, the angles of base produced to meet external ridges at apex of rostrum, the apex of triangle extending to base of rostrum; lateral sulci between median area and external ridges; internal ridges represented by a small nodule on each side in base of lateral sulci. Scrobes open posteriorly, but not reaching eye. Eyes subrotundate. Elytra tuberculate. The rest as in *Talaurinus*.

This genus will include *S. Manglesi* Bohem., *S. geniculata* Pasc., and *S. melanopsis* Pasc., referred, in Masters' Catalogue, to *Talaurinus*; and a new species, *S. granuliceps*.

Apart from its rostrum, the genus is in no way different from *Talaurinus*; in the raised median area, it approaches to *Sclerorhinus*, but it is not carinate, as in that genus; while the presence of internal ridges denotes its affinity to *Talaurinus*. In its granulate head, *T. laticeps* is similar, but the rostrum is different. Unfortunately I have not been able to dissect out the male genitalia.

SCLERORRHINELLA MANGLESI Bohem.

Amycterus Manglesi Bohemann, Schonh., Gen. Curc., vii. (1), p.61; Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, i., 1865, p.244.

♂. Moderately large, ovate. Black, rather densely clothed with greyish; head with median vitta widely bifurcate on rostrum, and supraorbital vitta; prothorax trivittate, elytra maculate with grey and brown, suture grey, sides more densely clothed; median ventral vitta black.

Head and rostrum as in the genus; internal ridges represented by a stout, rounded granule in base of lateral sulcus on either side. Prothorax (4 × 5 mm.) moderately dilatate, apical lobes feeble, collar-constriction distinct; moderately closely set with small, rounded, feebly flattened granules, smaller along median and lateral vittæ; sides granulate. Elytra (11 × 7 mm.) rather strongly rounded, apex widely rounded, base feebly arcuate, humeral angles marked by a small nodule; disc somewhat transversely

rugose, hardly foveate; with rows of tubercles, sutural with fine granules and a few larger ones at base, second with ten separate tubercles, the basal ones rounded, feebly depressed, the last four conical; third with smaller, more numerous, rounded tubercles, in double series in the middle, and about six small conical ones more posteriorly; fourth with five rounded ones in middle, and three conical ones at edge of declivity; fifth with a close row of twenty-five, the basal ones rounded, becoming larger to declivity, and then slightly smaller; sixth with fifteen small, but mostly conical; sides with less elevated, rounded granules. Beneath, subnitid, median vitta of dense hair extending from metasternum to fifth segment; apical segment with a moderately deep impression in apical half. Legs simple.

♀. More ovate, convex beneath, with silvery-grey, subsetose scales in middle, and at each side of segments. *Dimensions* : ♂, 17.5 × 7; ♀, 17 × 8 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: King George's Sound.

A long described, and not uncommon West Australian insect; a comparison of my specimens with the original description, leaves no doubt, in my mind, of the correctness of the identification. The three species, known to me, of this genus, are all closely allied, and may conveniently be tabulated—

- 1.(6)Species densely clothed, clothing variegate.
- 2.(5)Elytral tubercles separate on second interstice.
- 3.(4)Elytral tubercles in double series in middle of third interstice.....
.....*S. Manglesi* Bohem.
- 4.(3)Elytral tubercles in single series on third interstice.....
.....*S. geniculata* Pasc.
- 5.(2)Elytral tubercles closely placed, and giving second interstice a serrate appearance.....*S. granuliceps*, n.sp.
- 6.(1)Species esquamose, nitid. Size 6 lines... ..**S. melanopsis* Pasc.

SCLERORRHINELLA GENICULATA Pascoe.

Talaurinus geniculatus Pasc., *l.c.*, p.15.

♀. Ovate, obese. Black, densely clothed with ochraceous scales; prothorax trivittate; elytra maculate with white, brown,

* Known to me only from description.

and ochraceous; legs with whitish, setose scales, apices of femora black; setæ minute, black.

Head set with small, rounded granules, forehead feebly concave. Rostrum as in the genus, the external ridges rugosely punctured, internal ridges obsolete. Prothorax (4.5×5.5 mm.) rounded on sides, apical sinuosity feeble; disc convex, granules small, rounded and dispersed; sides granulate. Elytra (11×8 mm.) strongly ampliate posteriorly, apex abruptly rounded, strongly declivous; base arcuate, humeral angles prominent, noduliform; disc with six rows of granules becoming tuberculate posteriorly, sutural with only a few at base, second and third with about fourteen, the last five in each tuberculate; fourth with eight or nine, not present on declivity, fifth and sixth with about thirteen, the last six or seven conical. Beneath, convex, with a few scales on ventral segments. *Dimensions*: ♀, 16×8 mm.

Hab.—West Australia.

Seven specimens, sent out, for examination, from the British Museum, one (described above) marked as compared with type. Another specimen (♂) has the tubercles smaller; and, beneath, a median vitta with black hair, widening out into a shallow triangular impression at the apex of fifth ventral segment.

SCLERHORRHINELLA GRANULICEPS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. ii., fig. 14.

♂. Elongate-elliptical. Black, rather densely clothed with dark brown scales, head feebly trivittate, median vitta bifurcate and more strongly marked on rostrum, prothorax and elytra broadly trivittate with white; median ventral vitta black; setæ small, black.

Head and rostrum as in the genus; granules on head small, rounded, somewhat depressed; external ridges convergent posteriorly, setigero-punctate; internal ridges small, obscured, granuliform. Prothorax (4×5 mm.) strongly rounded on sides, post-ocular sinuosity feeble; closely and evenly set with small, rounded, setigerous granules, not contiguous; sides granulate. Elytra (10×6 mm.) elongate-ovate, apex strongly rounded, base arcuate, humeral angles noduliform; disc puncto-striate, punctures small,

intervening ridges not granulate; interstices rather strongly raised, sutural with granules only, more evident at base; second closely set with about twenty-five granules, rounded, feebly flattened, basally becoming conical and tuberculiform posteriorly, and extending half-way down declivity; third with basal granules in double series to middle, thence as on second; fourth less prominent, with smaller, more distant, granules in single series to middle; fifth similar to third, but tubercles slightly smaller; sixth with a single row similar to fifth; sides with rounded, somewhat depressed granules. Below, with a narrow median vitta of black hair extending anteriorly to metasternum, posteriorly widened out on fifth segment, the latter with a shallow impression obscured by the vitta. Legs simple.

♀. Clothing lighter, with darker areas maculate with white, and without granules on fourth interstice; beneath, convex, without median vitta, subnitid, apical segment with a few white scales, transversely compressed above apex. *Dimensions*: ♂, 15.5 × 6; ♀, 17 × 6.5 mm.

Hab.—West Australia: Harvey Agricultural Area. Type in Australian Museum.

Closely allied to *S. Manglesi*, but with the elytral interstices more closely granulate or tuberculate, the tubercles being placed so close as to give the interstices a serrate appearance. I hardly think that this can be *S. melanopsis* Pasc.; as, of that species, the author states—"niger, nitidus, supra esquamosus . . .", and gives the length as 6 lines. I have seen abraded specimens of both this species and *S. geniculata*, but none so small as 6 lines.

There is a species, in Mr. Lea's Collection, bearing a label in Arrow's handwriting, "Tal. Manglesi (of your collection) is *T. melanopsis* Pasc." The specimens are females of the species I regard as being almost certainly *S. Manglesi* Bohem. If this synonymy is correct, *T. melanopsis* must have been founded on a small abraded example.

The following description was inadvertently omitted from its proper place (p.347):—

TALAUINUS TUMULOSUS, n.sp.

These Proceedings, 1912, Pl. iii., fig.5.

♀. Size moderate, ovate. Black; with muddy-grey scales on elytral and prothoracic depressions, and along head and rostrum, forming two longitudinal stripes.

Head, as viewed from side, flat above, sloping on to rostrum without interruption; when viewed from in front, the external rostral ridges are seen to extend back to vertex, slightly converging; forehead concave between ridges, mesial line bare. Rostrum rather feebly excavate, external ridges prominent, median area triangular, elongate, the sides feebly raised to form the internal ridges, a small feeble fovea present at base, sub-lateral sulci long, shallow, continued on to forehead. Scrobes deep, rather short, with a shallow prolongation upwards and backwards in front of eye. Eyes small, round. Prothorax (3.5 × 5 mm.) transverse, apex feebly sinuate, no definite lobes present; disc irregularly rugose, a transverse impression in front of middle, in front of which are two small plicated elevations, and two larger ones behind, one on each side of middle line, a similar elevation at each side in the middle, posteriorly to these elevations a number of smaller granules are present; sides without granules. Elytra (11 × 7 mm.) evenly rounded, apex with a fine, rather long, mucro; base widely arcuate, humeri marked by a prominent granule. Disc with five rows of punctures, shallow, almost obsolete; interstices for the most part not prominent, but with large elongate nodules or tubercles, first with a single nodule at base, second with two larger ones in middle and two or three smaller conical ones on declivity, third with four large ones extending to base but not on declivity, the last one conical, fourth without tubercles, fifth with one or two near middle and two near humeral angle, the basal one large and prominent, sixth with five conical tubercles. Sides obsolete granulate. Beneath, convex, intermediate segments long, fifth without impressions.

Dimensions: ♀, 17 × 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Inverell (J. Stephen, per H. J. Carter).

In the prothoracic sculpture, this species shows an approach to *T. catenulatus*, but the elytral sculpture is closer to that of *T. bucephalus*. As the external rostral ridges are continuous along head, I prefer to regard this species as belonging to the *typicus*-group, though the internal ridges are not prominent. Probably the discovery of a male would decide its true position; but the species is so distinct, that I have not hesitated to describe it on a single female.